NUMB. XC.

THE London Journal

SATURDAY *April* 15. 1721.

To the Author of the London Journal.

SIR,

THE Good of the Governed being the sole End of Government, they must be the greatest and best Governours who make their People great and happy; and they the worst, who make their People little, wicked, and miserable. Power in a free State, is a Trust committed by *All* to one or a few, to watch for the Security, and pursue the Interest of *All*: And, when that Security is not sought, nor that Interest obtained, we know what Opinion the People will have of their Governours.

It is the hard Fate of the World, that there should be any Difference in the Views and Interests of the Governours and Governed; and yet it is so in most Countries. Men who have a Trust frankly bestowed upon them by the People, do too frequently betray that Trust, become Conspirators against their Benefactors, and turn the Sword upon those that gave it; so much that in the greatest Part of the Earth, People are happy if they can defend themselves against their Defenders.

Let us look round this Great World, and behold what a Part of the Whole Race of Men do crouch under the Yoke of a few Tyrants, naturally as low as the meanest of themselves and, by being Tyrants, worse than the worst; who, as *Mr. Sydney* observes, *use their Subjects like Asses and Mastiff Dogs, to work, and to fight, to be oppressed and killed for them.* Even the good Qualities and Courage of such Subjects are their Misfortune, by strengthning the wicked Hands of their brutal Masters, and straightning their own Chains. Tyrants consider their People as their Cattle, and use them worse as they fear them more. Thus the most of Mankind are become the wretched Slaves of those, who are or should be their own Creatures; they maintain their haughty Masters like Gods, and their haughty Masters often use them like Dogs: A fine Specimen of Gratitude and Duty!

And yet this cruel Spirit in Tyrants is not always owing naturally to the Men, since they are naturally like other Men; but it is owing to the Nature of the Dominion they exercise. Good Laws make a good Prince, if he has a good Understanding; but the best Men grow Mischievous when they are set above Law. *Claudius* was a very harmless Man, while he was a private Man; but when he came to be a Tyrant, he proved a bloody One, almost as bloody as his Nephew and Predecessor *Caligula*; who has also been a very good Subject, but as soon as he came to be the *Roman* Emperor, grew as the same Time the greatest Executioner of Mankind.

There is something so wanton and monstrous in lawless Power, that there scarce ever was a human Spirit that could bear it: And the Mind of Man, which is weak and limited, ought never to be trusted with a Power that is boundless. The State of Tyranny is a State of War; and where it prevails, instead of an Intercourse of Confidence and Affection, as between a lawful Prince and his Subjects, nothing is to be seen but Jealousie, Mistrust, Fear and Hatred: An Arbitrary Prince and his Slaves often destroy one another to be safe; *They* are plotting against his Life, and *He* is continually shedding their Blood, and plundering them of their Property.

Cæsar fears them cruelly times.

I think it was *Tiberius* the Emperor, who said, *though we are above the Law, yet we live according to the Laws:* But by his Majesty's Favour, there was more Turn than Truth in that Saying; for Princes that think themselves above Law, act almost continually against all Law. Good Princes never think themselves above it.

It is an affecting Observation, that the Power given for the Protection of the World should in so many Places, be turned to the Destruction of it. "As if the Law was in Force for "*their* Destruction, and not for *their* Preservation; that it should "have Power to kill, but not to protect *them*: A Thing no less "horrid, than if the Sun should burn us without lighting us, or "the Earth serve only to bury, and not to feed and nourish us," says Mr. *Waller* in a Speech of his in Parliament.

Despotick Power has defaced the Creation, and laid the World waste. In the finest Countries in *Asia* formerly full of People, you are now forced to travel by the Compass: There are no Roads, Houses, nor Inhabitants. The Sun is left to scorch up the Grass and Fruits which he had rais'd; or the Rain to rot them: The Gifts of God are left to perish; there being none of his Creatures, neither Man nor Beast, left to use and consume them. The *Grand Signior*, who, (if we may believe some sanctified Mouths, as they say, not addicted to Lying,) is the Vicegerent of Heaven, frustrates the Bounty of Heaven, and being the Father of his People, has almost buried them all. Those few (comparatively, very few) who have yet survive'd the miserable Fate of their Brethren, and are reserv'd for Sacrifices to his Cruelty, as Occasion offers, and his Lust prompts him, live the starving and wretched Property of ravenous and bloody *Bashaws*; whose Duty to their Master, as well as their own Avarice, obliges them to keep the People, over whom they preside, poor and miserable.

But neither *Bashaws*, nor Armies, could keep that People in such abject Slavery, if their Priests and Doctors had not made Passive Obedience a Principle of their Religion. The Holy Name of God is prophaned, and his Authority beiled, to bind down Wretchedness upon his Creatures, and to secure the Tyrant that does it. The most consummate of all Wickedness, and the highest of all Evils, are sanctified by the Teachers of Religion, and made by them a Part of it. Yes, Turkish Slavery is confirm'd, and Turkish Tyranny defended, by Religion!

Sir Paul Ricaut tells us, that the Turks maintain that the *Grand Signior can never be deposed, or made accountable for his Crimes, whilst he destroys carelessly of his Subjects under a Hundred a Day*; and 'tis made Matter of Boast to die submissively by the Hand of the Tyrant; and some of his highest Slaves have declared, that they wanted only that Honour to compleat their Felicity. They hold, that it is their Duty to submit, tho' their Tyrant *commands a whole Army of them to precipitate themselves from a Rock, or to build a Bridge with Piles of their Bodies for him to pass a River*, or to *kill one another to afford him Pastime and Pleasure*.

Merciful God! is this Government? And do such Governours govern by Authority from Thee?

It is scarce credible what *Monsieur de L'Estoile* tells us; He says, he travelled, in the Indies, for about twenty Days together, through Lanes of People hang'd upon Trees, by Command of the King; who had order'd above a hundred thousand of them to be thus murthered and gibbeted, only because two or three Robberies had been committed amongst them. *Boyle, Reponse à Bayle, Dict. Tom. 3. p. 731.*

It is one of the great Ends of Servitude, that let the Tyranny be ever so severe 'tis always scarce'd, and the more severe 'tis, the more 'tis fear'd. The Oppressors of Mankind are flatter'd beyond all others; because Fear and Servitude naturally produce, as well as have recourse to Flattery, as the best Means of Self-preservation; whereas Liberty, having no Occasion for it, scorns it. *Sir Paul Ricaut* attributes the Decay of the *Ottoman* Empire to the Force of Flattery, and calls the Turkish Court a *Pit of Vipers and Basilisks of Slaves.*

Old Mahy, the Lord's Anointed of *Norway*, who it seems is still alive, is thought to have butchered forty thousand of his Subjects, with his own Hands —— Such a Father is he of his

Fed.

(Price Three Half-pence.)

People: And yet his Right to shed human Blood being a genuine Characteristick of the Church of *Rome*, as by Law established, People are greedy to eat by any Hand, which they are taught to imagine, dispatches them forthwith to Paradise: Insomuch, that tho', as I am told, every Time he mounts his Horse, he does off the Head of the Slave that holds his Stirrup, to show that he is as good an Executioner as he is a Horseman, yet there is a constant Contention among his Slaves who shall be the happy Martyr on that Occasion; so that several of them crowding to his Stirrup at once, for the gracious Favour, his Majesty has sometimes the Honour to cut off two Heads, and make two Saints with one Blow.

The Exercise of despotick Power is the ancientest War of an armed Tyrant upon his unarm'd Subjects; it is a War of one Side, and in it there is neither Peace nor Truce. *Tacitus* describes it —— *Sæva Jussa, suspectos accusatores, fallaces amicos, perniciem innocentium* —— "Cruel and bloody Orders, suborned Accusations, faithless Friendships, and the Destruction of Innocents." In another Place he says, that *Italy* was one continued Shambles, and most of its fair Cities were defaced or overthrown; *Rome* it self was in many Places laid in Ashes, with the greatest Part of its magnificent Buildings: Religion was defaced, and bare-faced Treachery prevail'd. The solitary Islands were filled with illustrious Exiles, and the very Rocks were stain'd with Slaughters. But, in the City it self, Cruelty rag'd still more; "It was dangerous to be Noble, it was a Crime to be Rich; "it was capital to have born Honours, and High Treason to "have refused them; and for Virtue and Merit, they brought "sure and sudden Death." These were some of the Ravages of absolute Dominion. And as to the common People, the same Author says, "they were debauched and dispirited, and given "up to Luxury and vering Shews."

Theis sordida Cura & Theatris justa.

O! what State of such as tamely groan
Under a blind Dependency on one!

Late Duke of Devonshire.

This is a sort of Government, which is too great and heavy a Curse for any one to wish even upon those who are foolish enough, or wicked enough, to contend for its Lawfulness, or, which is the same Thing, for Submission to it: But surely, if ever any Man deserv'd to feel the merciless Gripes of Tyranny, it is he who is an Advocate for it. *Perillus* acted justly, when he hasten'd his Brazen Bull with the Wretch who invented it.

As Arbitrary Power in a single Person has made greater Havock in human Nature, and thin'd Mankind more than all the Beasts of Prey, and all the Plagues and Earthquakes that ever were; let those Men consider what they have to answer for, who would countenance such a monstrous Evil in the World, or would oppose those that would oppose it. A Bear, a Lyon, or a Tyger may now and then pick up single Men in a Wood or a Desart; and an Earthquake some times may bury a Thousand or Two Inhabitants in the Ruins of a Town, and the Pestilence may once in many Years carry off a much greater Number: But a Tyrant shall, out of a wanton personal Passion, carry Fire and Sword through a whole Continent, and deliver up a hundred thousand of his Fellow Creatures to the Slaughter in one Day, without any Remorse or further Notice, than that *they died for his Glory*. I say nothing of the moral Effects of Tyranny, though 'tis certain that Ignorance, Vice, Poverty, Vilenels and Depopulation, always attend it.

He who compares the World now with what it was formerly, how populous once, how thin now; and considers the Cause of this doleful Alteration, will find just Reason to fear that Spiritual and Temporal Tyranny, if they go on much longer, will utterly extinguish human Race. Of *Turkey* I have spoken already: The great Continent of *America* is almost unpeopled, the Spaniards having destroy'd, 'tis thought, above forty Millions of its Natives: and for some Kingdoms in *Europe*, especially towards the North, I do not believe they have now half so many Inhabitants they had so lately as a hundred Years ago.

Blessed be God, there are still some free Countries in Europe, that abound with People and with Plenty, and *England* with the foremost. This leads me to speak of the inestimable Blessing of Liberty. Can we ever over-rate it, or be too jealous of a Treasure which includes in it almost all human Felicities? Or can we encourage too much, those that contend for it, and those that promote it? It is the Parent of Virtue, Pleasure, Plenty, and Security; and 'tis innocent as well as lovely: In all Contentions between Liberty and Power, the latter has almost constantly been the Aggressor. Liberty, if ever it produces any Evils, does also cure them: Its worst Effect, Licentiousness never does, and never can continue long. Anarchy cannot be of much Duration; and where 'tis so, it is the Child and Companion of Tyranny; which is not Government, but a Dissolution of it, as Tyrants are the Enemies of Mankind.

Power is like Fire; it warms, scorches, or destroys, according as it is watched, provoked, or increas'd. It is as useful as dangerous. Its only Rule is the Good of the People; but because 'tis apt to break its Bounds, in all good Governments nothing, or as little as may be, ought to be left to Chance, or the Humours of Men in Authority: All should proceed by fixt and stated Rules; and upon any Emergency new Rules should be made. And this is the Constitution, and this the Happiness of Englishmen, as has been formerly shown at large in these Letters.

We have a Constitution that abhors Absolute Power; we have a King that does not desire it, and we are a People that will never suffer it: No free People will ever submit to it, unless it steals upon them by Treachery, or they are driven into it by Violence. But a State can never be too secure against this terrible, this last of all human Evils; which may be brought upon them by many Causes, even by some that at first Sight do not seem to threaten any such Thing: And of all those Causes, none seems more to any than a general Distress, which certainly produces general Discontent, the Parent of Revolutions; and in what such a Circumstance of Affairs may end, no Man can ever foresee: Few are brought about without Armies, a Remedy almost always worse than the Disease. What is got by Soldiers must be maintained by Soldiers; and we have, in this Paper, already seen the frightful Image of a Military Government; a Government which, at best, is violent and bloody, and eternally inconsistent with Law and Property.

It is therefore a dreadful Wickedness to have any Share in giving Occasion for those Discontents, which are so apt to burst into Rage and Confusion. A State does sometimes recover out of a Convulsion, and gain new Vigour by it; but it much oftner expires in it. Heaven preserve me from ever beholding contending Armies in *England*: They are different things from what they once were. Our Armies formerly, were only a Number of the People arm'd occasionally; and Armies of the People, are the only Armies which are not formidable to the People. Hence it is, that in the many Revolutions occasion'd by the Strife between the Two Royal Houses of *York* and *Lancaster*, there was never any Danger of Slavery from keeping up an armed Force: A single Battle decided the Contention, and next Day these popular Soldiers went home, and resum'd their ordinary Arms, the Tools of Husbandry. But since that time, Armies have not been so easily parted with; but after the Danger was over, for which they were rais'd, they have often been obstinately kept up, and by that Means created Dangers still as great.

Some Quacks in Politicks may perhaps venture publick Disturbances, out of an Opinion that they shall be able to prevent them by Art, or suppress them by Force. But this shews their Capacity as well as their Wickedness: For, not to mention the Malignity of their Hearts in risquing publick Ruin, to gratify a private Appetite, how can any Event be certainly foreseen, when the Measure of the Cause cannot be certainly known? They can never ascertain the Degree of Opposition; they cannot foreknow what Circumstances may happen, nor into whose Hands Things may fall. *Cicero* did not dream, when he employ'd *Octavius* for the Commonwealth, that his young Champion for Liberty would ever be the Tyrant of his Country. Who could foresee that *Cromwell* would enslave those, whom he was employ'd to defend? But there is no trusting of Liberty in the Hands of Men, who are obeyed by great Armies.

From hence it may be seen what a fatal and crying Crime it would be, in any free Country, to break the Confidence between the Prince and his People. When Loyalty is once turned into Indifference, Indifference will soon be turned into Hatred; and Hatred will be returned with Hatred; Resentment may produce Tyranny; and Rage may produce Rebellion. There is no Mischief, which this mutual Mistrust and Aversion may not bring forth. They must therefore be the blackest Traytors, who are the first Authors of so terrible an Evil, as they are who would endeavour to protect them.

Henry the IIId of *Castile* said, that *he fear'd the Curses of his People more than he did the Arms of his Enemies*: In which Saying he shewed as much Wisdom as Humanity; since, while he was beloved at Home, he had nothing to fear from Abroad, and the Curses of his Subjects were the likeliest Means to bring upon him the Arms of his Enemies.

I am, Dear SIR,
Your Old Friend,
CATO.

QUERIES, Whether the South-Sea *Contracts for Time, and now depending unperformed, ought to be annulled or not.*

TWO Men play at Hazard; *A* and *B*, Standers by, Bet upon the same Play; *B* loses his Bet, and gives his Bond for the Money. Afterwards it is found, that the principal Player threw false Dice.

Will not a Court of Equity relieve *B*, the Loser of the Bet, against his Bond, for the Fraud, though *A*, the Winner of the Bet, knew nothing of that Fraud in the Play?

Doubtless it will relieve.

A buys Plate, believing it Standard, and pays for it as such, and afterwards Contracts to sell the Plate to *B* for 1000 l. to be delivered at a future Time: And the last Buyer gives his Bond to pay the 1000 l. But before the Day, it is discovered that the Plate is mixed with Drofs, and not of half the Value of Standard.

Will a Court of Equity relieve the last Buyer against his Bond or Contract, for the Fraud; although the Seller knew nothing of the Mixture with Drofs, but was himself cheated, having bought and paid for the Plate as Standard?

Doubtless it will relieve.

A

A buys a Jewel as and for a Diamond, and pays 700 l. for it as ſuch. And afterwards, believing it ſtill to be a Diamond, Contracts to ſell it as and for a Diamond for 1000 l. to be paid at a future Time. The laſt Buyer gives his Bond or Covenant to pay the Money; but before the Day, it is diſcovered that the Jewel is a Counterfeit; a meer *Briſtol* Stone, and not a Diamond.

Will a Court of Equity relieve the laſt Buyer againſt his Contract and Bond, though *A*, the firſt Buyer, was himſelf cheated?

Doubtleſs it will relieve.

South Sea Stock having attending on it, the Advantages accrewing from the Publick Contracts by the Third and Fourth Money Subſcriptions at 1000 l. per Cent. and from the declared Dividends at 50 l. per Cent. *A* Contracts to ſell to *B* 1000 l. *South-Sea* Stock at 1000 l. per Cent. to be Tranſferred and paid for at a future Time. But before that Time, it is diſcovered, that the procuring and promoting thoſe Publick Contracts or Subſcriptions at 1000 l. per Cent. and the Declarations of the Dividends of 50 l. per Cent. were a notorious Cheat and Fraud impoſed on the Publick.

Will not a Court of Equity relieve the Buyer againſt his private Contract, although the Seller was not privy to the Fraud in the Publick Contracts or Subſcriptions?

There appears no Reaſon that the Seller of the *South-Sea* Stock ſhould be more favoured than the Seller of the Plate or Jewel.

If therefore a Court of Equity will, or ought to relieve againſt Contracts of this fraudulent Nature; what Reaſon can be given, why the Legiſlature ſhould not interpoſe and give Relief againſt all theſe South Sea Contracts at once, to avoid the Multiplicity of Suits; and thereby diſintangle the Nation, and ſet it again in Peace, without which Publick Credit will but languiſh on?

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE Spaniards are augmenting their Forces and muſtering their Troops; but, as they give out, 'tis only to repair the Loſs they ſuſtained in Africa, and in order to put their Army into a good Condition: They ſeem to be believed by their Neighbours, and no Body appears to take any Umbrage at their Proceedings.

The French propoſe to have Thirty Thouſand Horſe in *Normandy*, which are, 'tis ſaid, to encamp there for Conveniency of Forrage; but whether that may be the only Reaſon of their Meeting, a little Time will ſhew us.

The Plague continues in ſeveral Towns in France; but as we have no Accounts yet, but what rather promiſe a Decay of it than an Encreaſe, we are ſtill in hopes 'twill ſoon entirely abate there.

There is no Hopes of a ſpeedy Accommodation between Sweden and Muſcovy; the Treaty lately on Foot is broke off, and they ſeem preparing for a vigorous War with the utmoſt Application.

LONDON.

'TIS with no little Pleaſure and Satisfaction that the Lovers of Liberty ſee a deſerving Patriot worthily reſtored to his Majeſty's Favour, and, *like* Gideon's *Fleece, ſucking up the Dew of Heaven, whilſt all about it lie bare and dry.* All good Men rejoice to ſee the following Employments ſo well filled; and eſteem this prudent Step of the Adminiſtration, to be a ſufficient Earneſt of an hearty Diſpoſition to give the People all poſſible Satisfaction, as well as to make a virtuous and able Miniſter ſome amends for his Loſſes and Sufferings.

Firſt Lord of the Treaſury, Mr. Walpole. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Walpole. Clerk of the Pells, Mr. Walpole's Son. Cuſtoms of London, 2d Son of Mr. Walpole, in Reverſion. Secretary of the Treaſury, Mr. Walpole's Brother. Poſt-Maſter General, Mr. Walpole's Brother. Secretary to Ireland, Mr. Walpole's Brother. Secretary to the Poſt-Maſter General, Mr. Walpole's Brother-in-Law. *All other Friends are juſtly reſtored to the Employments they had loſt.*

Tanti motus erat ille—— condere gentem.

Obſerve, O *Britons*, the Price and Reward of the virtuous, conſtant and ſteady Conduct of an illuſtrious Patriot, who was never guilty of Rapine, Bribery, nor Corruption, when in Power; nor of Faction when out of it; who never attempted to foment any Difference in the Family of his Royal Maſter; who always appeared for his Country, when in Employment; and equally endeavoured to ſerve his Prince, when a private Man; who always carried the ſame Face through proſperous and adverſe Fortune, and never deviated from the ſteady and uniform Principles of Liberty, in regard to Church or State; who had no Share in contriving, aſſiſting, or conniving at the late grand Impoſture, or any of its ſubordinate Bubbles; nor has made Advantage of them ſince; and, in fine, who has done every thing in his Power, which can reaſonably be expected from one in his Station, towards repairing our Misfortunes, and puniſhing the Authors of them. Rejoice, O rejoice, my Countrymen! the Goddeſs Aſtræa will take one Journey more to viſit the Earth.

A Race from London to York and back again, being agreed to be run between Thomas Butler, Running Footman to —— Clayton, Eſq; and Peter Hoghton, a Highlander, Running Footman to the Earl of Eſſex, for a Wager of 100 l. laid on the Side of the former, againſt 40 l. on the Side of the latter, beſides Bets in abundance; They ſtarted on Monday at Nine of the Clock from St. Giles's Pound, accompanied by Three or Four of their Fellow Servants on Horſe-back, who go along with them, to carry their Linnen and other Neceſſaries.

By late Letters from Jamaica, Advices were come there that the Two Men of War ordered out by the Vice-Roy of Peru, in purſuit of Two Engliſh Privateers in the South Seas, had come up with them, and retaken the ſeveral rich Prizes they had made in thoſe Seas, and were in chaſe of the Privateers themſelves.

Letters from Southampton tell us, that a poor Man digging a few Days ago in his Grounds, found a Parcel of Gold Coin of great Antiquity.

We hear, that the Squadron of his Majeſty's Ships deſigned for the Baltick, under the Command of Sir John Norris, being mann'd up to their Complements, there is an entire Stop put to the impreſſing any more Men, either in the River of Thames, or elſewhere; and on Tueſday laſt the whole Squadron ſailed with a fair Wind from the Nore.

Several of the Annuitants have filed a Bill in the Exchequer againſt the South-Sea Company, to try in Equity, whether Subſcription be a good Contract.

On Sunday laſt a Boy, between Eleven and Twelve Years old, hanged himſelf with his Garters, and was not found till paſt Recovery.

Laſt Week three Highwaymen, that had committed ſeveral Robberies lately in Popham Lane and elſe where, were taken at Egham and committed to Kingſton Goal.

On the 4th Inſtant the King of Denmark was married to the *Dutcheſs of Sleſwick*, Daughter of Count Ravenſlaw, Grand Chancellor of his Kingdom, deceaſed, being the very next Day after the Interment of his late Queen.

Tho' the Small-Pox came out kindly on the Lord Irwin, Governor of Barbadoes, as was believ'd in the Family, yet ſoon after the Diſtemper took a Turn that prov'd fatal to his Lordſhip; for on Monday Morning between Two and Three of the Clock he departed this Life, being the 9th Day of his Sickneſs. His Lordſhip was but 32 Years old; married to a Daughter of the Earl of Carliſle; but having left no Iſſue, is ſucceeded in his Honour and Eſtate by his Brother Arthur Ingram, Eſq;

Letters from Madeira of the 30th of laſt Month bring Advice, that Commodore Matthews, with 4 Men of War, touch'd at that Place with ſeveral Ships under his Convoy, bound to Guinea and the Eaſt-Indies.

Our Merchants have Advice, that the Union, Capt. Griſeline, was lately loſt in going over the Bar of Oporto, and all the Perſons drowned except a Boy, and that ſeveral other Ships were very much damaged in ſtriking one againſt the other.

Francis Colman, Eſq; is appointed to reſide as his Majeſty's Miniſter at the Imperial Court.

On Monday laſt the following Guard-Ships were put in Commiſſion: The Warſaw, Capt. Walton; Ipſwich, Capt. Allen; Eſſex, Capt. Harris; Yarmouth, Capt. Kempthorn; Jerſey, Capt. Davies; Torbay, Capt. Haddock; Bredah, Capt. Vanbrugg; Windſor, Capt. Hubbard, and Deptford, Capt. Eliford.

Gazette of April 1. 1721.

Admiralty-Office, March 24. 1720.

The Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty do hereby give Notice, that the Men belonging to the Ships of the Squadron under Sir John Norris, which have Pay due to them before the 31ſt of December 1719, will be paid their Wages to that time, before the Ships ſail from the Buoy of the Nore; and that the ſaid Payment will begin on the 3d of April next; and therefore their Lordſhips do hereby ſtrictly require all the Men belonging to the ſaid Squadron, who are now Abſent, forthwith to repair to their Duty; for that they will otherwiſe not only forfeit their Wages, but be puniſhed according to the Articles of War.

Pray, Mr. Journaliſt, *anſwer, if you can, the following* Queries.

Query 1. What is become of the Money given by Parliament for paying the Navy ſince that Time, *viz.* for Two Years laſt paſt?

Quer. 2. What Engagements has England entred into for ſending a Squadron every Year into the Baltick; and whether there is any Act of Parliament, or Vote of Parliament, for doing ſo?

It is preſumed, that the Money for equipping thoſe Squadrons, is laid out agreeably to the Act of Settlement, and in purſuance of the Intereſt of England; which is exempted by that Act from all Concern and Expence in any War which regards his Majeſty's Foreign Dominions.

It is ſaid that the Lord Cobham will have the Command of the late Lord Irwin's Regiment; and the Lord Lumley that of the Lord Cobham's: And we hear that the Lord Belhaven will be made Governor of Barbadoes.

The write from Portſmouth, April 10, That the Feverſham Man of War, Capt. Brown, the Lanceſton, Capt. Chandler, with ſeveral Ships bound to the Weſt-Indies, remain'd ſtill there.

They are now building at Woolwich and Deptford, two Ships of about 60 Tuns each, which are to be made in the Form of

Snows

Seamen, they are to carry 6 Guns and 45 Men, and in a Calm are to row like Galleys. 'Tis said there are 8 more ordered, and are to be employed to cut off the pernicious Trade of Owlers and Smugglers, who of late are grown so lawless and powerful, that they are in no fear of the Cuſtom House Officers, who are not strong enough to oppoſe them; and as Goods from Martinico, and other adjacent Ports, have of late been run on Shore about Cherbourgh and Havre de Grace, &c. where the Smugglers often go to fetch these Goods, there never was more Neceſſity than at this Time, but ſuch Ships as above to keep off their pernicious Rogues, who care not what they bring to the Nation if they do not get by it.

There are now about 43 Ships at Stangate Creek, performing Quarantine, amongſt them two Turky ships, whose Goods 'tis ſaid will be burnt; the Name of ſome of the other Ships are, the Eagle, Capt. Tull, from Leyborn; Sea Nymph, Capt. Tod rs from ditto; the Bess Galley, Capt. Norris; the Mary Magdalen, Capt. Asheld, and the Sarah, Capt. Weks, all from the ſame Place; the Venetian Galley, Capt. Jeffe, and the Upton, Capt. Croſs, both from Z nt; the John, Capt. Tickner, from Genoa; the Mary Frigate, Capt. Fuck, from Cadiz. The Proſperous, Capt. Peale from Smirna, was alſo lately arrived there.

'Tis ſaid that Mr. Benſon is made Land Surveyor of the Cuſtoms, in the Room of Mr. Knox, and that Mr. Martin, Inſpector General of the Exports and Imports, is lately dead.

The great Suit that were depending ſince laſt Year, before the Houſe of Lords, between the Lord Lovat and the Lady Dowager of Lovat, with ſeveral other pretended Creditors of the Eſtate of Lovat, after two Days Pleading, and a long Debate, were Saturday *laſt* finally determined by the Lords in favour of the Lord Lovat; ſo that he now gets Poſſeſſion of his Eſtate of his Family and Predeceſſors, who, for ſeveral Hundred of Years have ſerved their Kings and Country, at the head of their Kindred the Frazers in the North of Scotland.

They write from Graveſend, that laſt Week a Preſs Gang going off from that Town, boarded, with their uſual Humanity the *Kyle*, Capt. *William Walker*, bound for *Antegoa*, and having ſtrip'd her of all her Men, thought proper to attack ſome Gentlewomen on board who were Paſſengers; and after having abuſed them in a barbarous, indecent Manner, not fit to be mentioned, they thought fit to ſtrip them of a uſeleſs Ring or two they had about them, then took their Leave, without thinking it proper to give an Account to what Ship they belonged —— We hope our Readers will be ſo kind as not to look upon this as a Fiction, ſince we are ready on Demand to make full Proof of every Part of it, and only publiſh it to prevent, if poſſible, ſuch deteſtable Practices for the future.

There has been a ſharp Preſs for Seamen in the River of Thames and Medway for ſeveral Days paſt, to compleat the Compliment of Men for the Squadron deſigned for the Baltick; and great Numbers have been taken out of the Merchant ships, Colliers, &c.

Some People tell us, that 5 Millions will be rais'd by the Forfeitures of the Directors, &c. and that thoſe who got great Eſtates laſt Year, as their Accomplices and Confederates in the Alley, will be dealt with as equally guilty of the Deſtruction and Ruin of their Country.

Several Ships in the River of Thames received great Damages by the high Winds on Friday Night, the 7th Inſtant, and a Boat Overſet below Greenwich, in which Two Men and a Woman were drowned.

This Week a Gentleman came to Newgate to view one that had robbed him; and a Woman under Sentence of Death, ſat down by him and picked his Pocket of Six Guineas; for which Kindneſs he has promiſed to do her the good Office of uſing his utmoſt Endeavour to have her called down to her former Judgment next Seſſions, in order for Execution.

Our Merchants have Advice, that the Damaris, Capt. Alexander, from the Canaries, for Briſtol, has been driven up to Saltcoats, in Scotland, where ſhe now lies very much ſhattered, having loſt her Maſts, and ſome of her Men, moſt of her Wines being ſaved.

At the Aſſizes at Glocester, 5 Men Maletactors received Sentence of Death. Six of the ſame ſort were alſo condemned at Hereford, and Five others at Stafford, moſt for robbing on the Highway and Houſe breaking.

On Tueſday the Biſhop of London, at the Head of the Clergy of his Diocеſs, attended the Earl of Nottingham, and returned his Lordſhip Thanks for his late Treatiſe in Defence of the Trinity.

The great Quantities of foreign Gold, exported from hence to France, cauſe much Speculation.

We cannot ſay any thing with certainty, concerning Mr. Knight's coming over, except, that ſome Conferences have been held with the Imperial Reſident on that Subject. Mean time the unhappy Sufferers flatter themſelves with hopes of ſeeing him here ſuddenly; and the more, ſince we are now told, it is conſiſtent with his Inclinations to return Home.

We are credibly informed, that there is a great probability the Seven Millions and a Half due to the Publick from the South Sea Company, will be remitted, in order to retrieve the Credit of the Nation.

Laſt Sunday Fortnight, Three Gentlemen in Somerſet Houſe had Muſick play'd in Time of Divine Service, and drank above forty Bottles of Wine; Two of them died ſince of a violent Fever, and the third is very dangerouſly ill.

Deal, April 6. This Morning arrived the Revival, Capt. Hughes, and the Henry and Hannah, Capt. ——, both from Lisbon; Little George, Capt. Brookes from Virginia; and the Stanhope, Capt. Mitchel, from Malaga. Wind E.

Deal, April 7. Yeſterday arrived the Henry and Mary from Lisbon, and Three Friends from Seville.

Deal, April 11. This Morning came in the Hopewell, Capt. Shubrick, from South Carolina.

Yeſterday the Prices of Goods at Bear Key *were as follow:*

Wheat 15 s. to 18 s. 6 d. *per* Quarter, Rye 12 s. to 15 s. 6 d. Barley 11 s. to 18 s. 6 d. Malt 14 s. to 20 s. 6 d. Oats 7 s. to 12 s. 6 d. Beans 16 s. to 19 s. Hog Peaſe 9 s. to 17 s. 6 d. Boyling Peaſe 26 s. to 30 s. 6 d. *Rape-ſeed* none at Market. Hops 3 l. to 3 l. 5 s. per Hund. Coals 22 s. to 25 s. *per Chaldron. Colchester Cr.* Says 14 d. 1 half *per Ell. Ditto*, 6 *ſeals* 14 d. *ditto* and 14 s. 6 d. *per Piece.*

Chriſten'd Males 151. Females 156. In all 387.
Buried Males 184. Females 162. In all 346.
Decreaſed in the Burials this Week 15.

Caſualties. Broken Leg 1. Exceſſive Drinking 1. Found dead in the New River (buried at St. James's Clerkenwell) 1. Kill'd by the Fall of an Houſe at St. Margaret in Weſtminſter 1. Overlaid 3.

South-Sea Stock was 153. Subſcriptions no Price. Bank 136 India 145. Old African 40. New African 30. Unſubſcribed Lottery Annuity, Books ſhut. York Buildings 17. Royal Exchange Aſſurance 7 1 qr. London Aſſurance 7.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

This Day is publiſhed,

I. The Third Collection of CATO's Political Letters in the London Journal; continued to the End of laſt Month.

II. The Second Edition (with a new *Preface*) of the Firſt and Second Collection of CATO's Political Letters corrected. And,

III. The Second Edition (with Additions) of All the Humorous Letters publiſhed in the London Journal.

All ſold by J. Roberts in Warwick-Lane.

BOOKS *ſold by* W. Chetwood, *at Cato's Head, in Ruſſel-Street, Covent-Garden.*

I. Indian Tales; or, the Adventures of Zeloide and Amenzarifine. A Novel. Price bound 2 s. 6 d.

II. The Hiſtory and Antiquities of the University of Cambridge. In Two Parts. Bound 4 s.

III. Primitive Morality; or, the ſpiritual Homilies of St. Macarius, the Egyptian, full of very profitable Inſtructions concerning that Perfection, which is expected from Chriſtians. Done out of Greek into Engliſh, and Amendments from a Bodleian Manuſcript. Price 6 s.

IV. A Deſcription of the Weſtern Iſlands of Scotland, containing, a full Account of their Situation, Extent, Soils, Product, Harbours, Bays, Tides, anchoring Places, Antiquities, &c. With a particular Relation of the Second Sight, exemplify'd in ſeveral noted Stories. 7 s.

V. Love in a Fury; or, Jealouſy expos'd. A Novel. 2 s. 6 d.

VI. The Gentleman's Recreation, in 4 Parts compleat.

Juſt Publiſhed,

A Sermon upon Sweating, preached at his Pariſh, by William, late Lord Biſhop of St. Aſaph, from *Exod.* XX. 7. *Thou ſhalt not take the Name of the Lord thy God in vain; for the Lord will not hold him guiltleſs that taketh his Name in vain.* Printed for J. Roberts at the Oxford-Arms in Warwick Lane.

Rainbow Coffee-houſe, Ludgate-Hill.

*** This is to give Notice, that Mrs. Hopton's Fifth Sale of Plate will certainly be drawn the 28th of this inſtant April: In the mean Time the few remaining Tickets now left, will be diſpos'd of at One Shilling each, at the Place abovementioned, and at Mr. Johnſon's, Goldſmith, at the Cup and Ring over againſt Cripple-Gate Conduit, at Mr. Sturch's in Haggin Alley, in Wood-ſtreet, at Mr. Franklin's the Angel in Aldersgate ſtreet, at Hamlin's Coffee-houſe in Swithin's Alley, at Mrs. Page's the Child's Coat in the Hay-Market, at Mr. Dove's the Roſe and Crown in King's ſtreet, Bloomsbury, at Mr. Hutſon's the Yorkſhire Grey, near Durham-Yard in the Strand, at Mr. Beaumont's the Golden-Lyon Inn, St. John's-ſtreet Smithfield, at Mr. Webb's Junior, at Tunbridge in Kent, and at Mr. Lewis Jones's Coffee-houſe in Exeter; at all which Places Propoſals are given *gratis*, and the Plate to be ſeen at the Coffee-houſe on Ludgate Hill.

N. B. This is the moſt advantagious Sale of any yet extant; not Four to One; and if not drawn the Time abovementioned, the Money received ſhall be reſtored. This is the Fifth Sale made within the Space of a Year.

This Day is publiſh'd,

⁂ The Preſent State of the Court of Rome: Containing the Life and Character of his late Pope Clement XI. And a ſhort Account of his Elevation to the Papacy, and of the moſt remarkable Occurrences in his Pontificate, with the Lives and Characters of all the Cardinals who aſſiſted at the laſt Conclave. And likewiſe the Characters of all the Miniſters of the Court of Rome, who have not as yet been promoted to the Dignity of a Cardinal. Tranſlated from an Italian Manuſcript never yet publiſh'd. To which is prefix'd, a Preface, with ſome Remarks on the Rife and Nature of the College of Cardinals, and the Maxims of their Government. Printed for G. Strahan, at the Golden Ball againſt the Royal Exchange in Cornhill.

This Day is publiſhed the following Books.

☞ I. The Fair *Circaſſian* (with a beautiful Frontiſpiece) a Dramatick Performance. Done from the Original, by a Gentleman Commoner of Oxford. The ſecond Edition corrected. To which are added ſeveral occaſional Poems, by the ſame Author; 1. The Miſtemmer Wiſh. 2. On Sylvia. 3. To Sylvia. 4. To the ſame. 5. Heathen Prieſtcraft, from the 11th Book of Ovid's Faſtorum. 6. The Naked Truth, from the 3d Book of Ovid's Faſtorum. 7. On Florinda, ſeen while ſhe was Bathing. Price 1 s.

II. The Third Edition of the Paſtoral Amours of Daphnis and Chloe, a Novel. With a curious Frontiſpiece, and Suther Cuts, finely engrav'd by ſeveral Hands. Price bound 2 s. ſtitch'd 1 s. 6 d. Both Printed for W. Chetwood, at Cato's Head, in Ruſſel-ſtreet, Covent-Garden, and S. Chapman, at the Angel (the Poſt-Houſe) in Pall-Mall.

By INFORMATION, *the following Advertiſement is publiſh'd,*

☞ Whereas in and by an Act paſſed this Seſſion of Parliament, all Callicoes printed are allowed to be worn in Garments until the 25th of December 1722. and all printed Callicoes that ſhall be made up into any Furniture on or before that Time may always be worn as ſuch, ſo that all Perſons may ſafely wear printed Callicoes in Garments for a Year and half, and have Time enough to convert them into Furniture afterwards.

Lately publiſhed,

⁂ The fifth Edition of the Clergyman and Gentleman's Recreation, ſhewing the Pleaſure and Profit of the Art of Gardening, viz. Concerning the preparing of the Ground for planting and ſowing. Of the Method of planting of Fruit Trees in their Garden. The moſt agreeable Diſpoſition of a Garden. Of Nurſeries. Of Pruning. Of Planting the Vine, Peach, and Nectarine, the Pear and the Fig. Of Grafting and Inoculating. Concerning the proper Diſpoſition of Trees againſt a Wall; the beſt Kinds of each, the Order and Times of Ripening. The 1ſt, 2d, 3d Cauſes of Barrenneſs. Concerning the great Uſe and admirable Qualities of unmyed Earth. To which is added, a new Method of building Walls with Horizontal Shelters. Alſo the Fruit Garden Kalendar, or a Summary of the Art of managing the Fruit Garden; Teaching in order of Time what is to be done there in every Month in the Year. Containing ſeveral new and plain Directions, more particularly relating to the Vine. To which is added an Appendix of the uſefulneſs of the Barometer; with ſome ſhort Directions how to make a right Judgment of the Weather. By John Laurence, M. A. Printed for Bernard Lintot, at the Croſs Keys between the Temple Gates in Fleetſtreet.

Lately Publiſhed, and ready to be delivered to Subſcribers and others, by the Undertakers William *and* Joſeph Marſhal, *at the Bible in Newgate ſtreet,*

Dr OWEN's Works in Folio, containing ſeveral rare and valuable Diſcourſes, viz.

1. A Declaration of the Glorious Myſtery of the Perſon of Chriſt, God and Man.
2. Of Communion with God the Father, Son, and Holy Ghoſt.
3. Of Indwelling Sin in Believers.
4. Of Temptation, the Nature and Power of it.
5. Of Mortification of Sin in Believers.
6. Of the Death of Chriſt, the Price he paid, and Purchaſe he made. With a Diſplay of Arminianiſm. Firſt publiſhed in the Doctor's Life Time, and now collected together in one Volume. To which is prefixed the Doctor's Effigy, curiouſly Engraven. Recommended by ſeveral learned Divines.

N. B. The Doctor's Effigies may be had ſingle, Price 6 d. Printed for and ſold by William and Joſeph Marſhal at the Bible in Newgate ſtreet, and likewiſe by J. Marſhal at the Bible in Grace-Church ſtreet, R. Ford at the Angel in the Poultry, Aaron Ward at the King's Arms in Little-Britain, and E. Harriſon at the Royal Exchange, as alſo by James Mac Euen, and James Davidſon at Edinburgh in Scotland, and John Hunt at Boſton in New England, 1721.

RICHER's Lozenges ſold Wholeſale and Retail by Mrs. Raw at the North entrance of the Royal Exchange. Whereas it has been maliciouſly adverſified ſeveral Times by her Brother Mr. Garway, in the *London Journal*, and other Papers, that the ſaid Lozenges are Counterfeits: Now to convince the World they are no ſuch thing as Counterfeits, they are actually made and prepared with more care than before, by a Friend of Dr. *Richer's*, Son of the firſt Author of them, who made and ſold for him many Years before he dyed, and ſold of them to Mrs. Garway my Mother ſome Years before ſhe died, and to Mr Baſſet in Cornhill, and at ſeveral other Places in and about London; but I find his arrives only from Prejudice of ill Nature from the ſaid Mr. Garway her own Brother (by Mother's ſide) but to her a Turk in his Way to her, he having, ſince his Mother's deceaſe, endeavoured all that was poſſible to in malize her Goods, and obſtruct her; not only in her Husband's Time, but on her Widow, has done it with much more Vigour and Spleen than before. I cannot find he has in any minute of Reaſon, but that all that he wants and endeavours for, is to Ruin her, that he may, as he thinks, engroſs the Whole Buſineſs to himſelf: He cannot ſay ſhe is not acquainted with the Buſineſs; for ſhe has been in the Practice of it, in her Mother's Shop in her Time, and in her own for 22 Years, which was before the Brother was born; and he ſerved his Time to a quite different Trade, and has not been in the Practice One Year; not as this is done in any prejudice to him, but to ſatisfie the World it is for want of Reaſon he acts ſo to her. She deſigns to trouble the World no more about it, but deſigns to take a more ſecure way to quiet him, to vindicate my *Lozenges*, that if any Perſon of Credit will come to me to her Shop, and ſay they do not perfect the Cure, they ſhall have their Money returned.

☞ The Son of Mr. William Maclean, Joyner and Victualler at the Sign of the Cheſhire Cheeſe, in Cable-ſtreet, in Rag Fair, being above Six Years of Age, languiſhed with a violent Pain and Swelling in his Stomach, to that degree that his Life was deſpaired of; which Malady they not being able to remove by any former Applications; at laſt, by the Advice of *Mr. Robert Learſon*, apply'd to Mr. John Moore, Apothecary, at the Peſtle and Mortar in Anchurch-Lane, whoſe Worm Powders and Oyntments brought away a *large Worm nine Foot three Inches and a half long*, beſides above a hundred ſmall ones; for ſome Time after the Child continued free from his Pain. The large Worm is to be ſeen at *Mr. Moore's* Houſe; and any Perſon may be ſatisfied of the Truth hereof, by his Parents.

January 16, 1720-21.

Juſt now made Publick.

†☞† Elixir ad Venerem, *alias* Sanguis Balſamicus Vitæ Cupidinis. Venus's Elixir, or Cupid's Balſamick Blood of Life, (called ſo becauſe of its ſurprizingly pleaſant Virtues) It has been experienced for ſeveral Years in private Practice, (with the Approbation of ſeveral learned Phyſicians) as an effectual, ſucceſsful, ſafe, and pleaſant Medicine againſt the Imbecility of the Inſtruments of Generation, and Faults of the Spermatick or Seminary Veſſels in either Sex; Barrenneſs, Miſcarriage, &c. for (in a Word) it chears up all the Spirits, attenuates and expells all heterogene Matter from each reſpective Part injured: After which, by being a truly admirable Balſamick, it ſtrengthens the Parts, and in a manner pacifies the troubled Archeus of Nature, thereby cauſing the Blood, or any other circulating Humour, to run with a facere, pleaſant, and unpolluted Rill, and conſequently occaſioning the generating of good Sperm. To be had only at Mr. Garraway's, at the South Entrance of the Royal Exchange, and no where elſe, at Five Shillings the Bottle, with ample Directions.

⁂ Such Perſons as are troubled with any Leprous or other ſtubborn Breaking-out, or Defilements of the Skin, from the Scurvy, or other foul corrupt Humours in the Blood, and as having tryed every Thing for the Cure thereof in vain, may be doubtful of the Succeſs of the ſweetning Diet Drink here recommended, and the more by reaſon of the many fallacious Medicines which are made publick, ſhall be directed for their Satisfaction, to ſeveral People of unqueſtionable Credit, who were in the moſt miſerable Conditions, and cured by it, when no other Medicines or Methods, by the beſt Advice, and for Years together, would avail; and who, had it not been publiſhed, would in all likelihood have never heard of it; particularly one Gentleman (who has alſo given Leave to be referred to) that was cured by it of an obſtinate Leprous Humour all over him, after having been harraſſ'd with vaſt Quantities of Medicines for 7 Years together, by the Advice of 8 or 9 of the moſt eminent Phyſicians and Surgeons, to the Expence of 3 or 400 l. to no purpoſe, and who, when he ſhew'd himſelf to them cured, held up their Hands in Surprize, as if it had been miraculous. It is a pleaſant eaſy Medicine; all that take it, wiſh they had known it ſooner, it being in every Reſpect agreeable to, and ſeems particularly intended by Nature for the Cure of cutaneous Diſeaſes, as the viſible dying away of the Eruptions on the Skin, upon a few Days drinking it, ſhews. It has no Viſible Operation, but as ſoon as it enters into the Blood, it immediately begins and gradually goes on to Alter and Change the Humours (which feed and foul the Glands of the Skin, and cauſe thoſe ſcabby Appearances) from a State of Diſtemperature to a State of Health. Thus by taking away the Cauſe, the Effects ceaſe. It hinder no Buſineſs, gives no Diſorder, nor does the Patient ever relapſe. The Author of it, Mr. Marten, Surgeon, in Prujean's Court, in the Old Baily, near Ludgate Hill, may be ſpoke with every Day, about 11, till four a Clock in the Afternoon.

The

The most Famous and Excellent Cordial Drops.

☞ Which have for several Years been very effectual and successful in curing Convulsion Fits, both Inward and Outward, Hysterick Fits, and Fits of the Mother. They take off the Vapours, and give present Ease for the Gout in the Stomach, and are fitted to all Ages and Sexes. They are sold at Mr. Mires in St. Catharines, near the Tower; at Mr. Alcorns, Spinner, in Southwark; at Mr. Coopers, the Corner of Charles Court in the Strand; at Mr. Evans Toyshop, in Great York Street Holborn; at Mr. Mains, Perfumer, in Piccadilly; at Mrs. Weavers, on Little Tower Hill, and no where else in London. They are likewise sold at Mrs. Edwards, a Grocer, over against the King's Arms at Highgate, and in some other Country Towns. They are in Two Ounce Bottles, and sealed with a Dog and Cushion. Price 1 s. And the Country Price is Two Shillings and Sixpence.

☞ The incomparable Powder for cleaning the Teeth, which has given to great Satisfaction to most of the Nobility and Gentry in England, for above 18 Years that it hath been published, notwithstanding the many Counterfeits since its first Publication, (particularly one at the next Shop to Mr. Markham's, pray beware can't) endeavouring to imitate this the only true Original Powder; Sold only at Mr. Halsey's, Bookseller, in St. Michael's Church-Porch, in Cornhill, and Mr. Markham's, Toyshop, at the Seven Stars under St. Dunstan's Church in Fleet-street, and no where else in England. It at once using makes the Teeth as white as Ivory, though never so black or yellow, and effectually preserves them from rotting or decaying, continuing them sound to exceeding old Age. It wonderfully cures the Scurvy in the Gums, prevents Rheum or Defluxion, kills Worms at the Root of the Teeth, and thereby hinders the Tooth-ach: It admirably fastens loose Teeth, being a most excellent Medicine, of a pleasant and grateful Scent. Price 1 s. the Box. *N. B.* At the same Places is sold the highly esteemed Lip-Salve for Ladies, &c. of a charming and delightful Scent. Price 1 s. each Box.

GIBSON's MOST EXCELLENT CORDIAL HORSE BALLS.

☞ At Four Shillings per Pound, which in Forty Years private Experience and Ten Years Publication, are approved of, used, and recommended, by a great many of the Nobility, to be a certain Cure for any Cold, old or new Surfeits, Worms, or Botts, are better than any Cordial Drink, and not half the Price. Also his extraordinary Preparation of Antimony, at Five Shillings per Pound, which prevents Grease falling to, or Stiffness in the Limbs after hard Riding; cures those that are greased, though never so bad; disperses all Knots and Swellings; preserves the Eyes; purifies the Blood better than purging; cures the Hide-bound; makes ruff Coats, occasioned by Surfeits, lie fine and smooth, kills all sorts of Worms, with many other peculiar Virtues, better experienced than expressed, are only prepared by Samuel Gibson, Druggist, at the Angel and Crown in Lombard-Street, London, are sold there by him, and at Moor's Coffee House, in York, with printed Directions. N. B. By using these Medicines Spring and Fall there is no need of purging, and Travellers may save many Horses by having them on the Road, the Operation being immediate and certain in the Grapes, or loss of Appetite from Sickness or Overwork.

The Chymical Liquor for the Hair,

†† Which gradually changes red, grey, or Hair of any other disagreeable Colour, whether of the Head or Eye-brows, into any Degree of a Brown; or, by observing the Directions given with each Bottle, into the most beautiful Black in Nature, that neither Time nor Weather can alter; for the Colour will for ever remain as lively as if it naturally grew so. It has, with a general Satisfaction to the World, been sold above Six Years by Mr. Lockton only, at the Griffin, the Corner of Buckler's-Bury, in the Poultry, where a Lock of Hair may be seen that was stained with it before it was first exposed to Sale. Price Half a Guinea a Bottle,

Blind by Cataracts, and restored to Sight in a few Minutes, by Roger Grant Esq; Consul to Ordinary to his Majesty.

Richard Proller, at Wimbleton in Surry, aged eighty six Years; William Dixon in Chelsea College, aged eighty seven Years; Henry Dolton in Crown Court, in Cock Lane near Shoreditch, aged forty three Years; Joseph Mallard at Wanstead in Essex; Mr. York in Carnaby Street, Soho, aged eighty Years; Belsire the Son of Thomas Copalman at Philo in Yorkshire; Elizabeth Cole at Lambeth March, aged thirty eight Years; Elizabeth Grigsey at Rotherhith, aged eighteen Years; William Jones at Newington-Butts, who were born Blind, and brought to Sight in a few Minutes: But these few Instances are only mentioned to satisfy the Curious, and are nothing to what has been performed by the said Mr. Grant, who has, in a few Years past restored to Sight, and relieved about six thousand Persons Blind and Distempered in their Eyes. And he is to be advised with every Day, except Sundays, at the Norwich Coffee-House in Threadneedle-Street, near Stocks Market, from Nine in the Morning till Twelve at Noon.

☞ The best Water in the World, so called by those who have experienced it to be so, for the Itch, or any itching Humours. It hath been taken inwardly for the King's Evil, it's good to cure sore Eyes, or any other Sores, Ulcers, or Fistula's; it has preserved several from having their Limbs cut off, when all other Means have failed. Sold by Mr. Gubbins, at the Castle in Westminster-Hall; Mr. Rastead's, Toyshop, at the Great Golden Spectacles against St. Clement's Church-yard, near Arundel-street, in the Strand; Mr. Garraway's, at the Royal Exchange Gate, Cornhill; Mr. Adam Raw's, at the North Entrance of the Royal-Exchange, over against Bartholomew Lane; and by the Person that makes it, at the Sign of the Camfer, next to the Dog and Bear Inn at London-Wall. *Note*, It has no Smell. Price 1 s. 6 d. each Bottle, with printed Directions how to use it.

¦ The most Noble Volatile Smelling Bottle in the World; which smelled to momentarily fetches the most direful fainting or swooning Fits, and in a Moment, removes Flushing, Vapours, Dulness, Head-ach, Megrims, &c. It takes off all heavy Sleepiness, retards Swoonings, keeps up the Spirits to a Miracle, and by its use admits of no Fainting, but invigorates and enlivens the whole Man; recreates and makes chearful although never so sad, and in a Moment raises all the sensitive Faculties: It is also to be taken inwardly by Drops, which effectually takes off and eradicates the very Cause; for it potently relieves, comforts and strengthens the Brain, creates and corroborates a Stomach, removes Sickness from it, helps Digestion, cleanses the Blood, and in a Word, is the greatest Cephalick, Stomatick, Hepatick, and powerful Aromatick possible; therefore is extream necessary for all Gentlemen, Ladies, &c. always to be carried in their Pockets. Sold only at Mr. King's Picture shop in the Poultry, and at Mr. Overton's Picture shop, against St. Dunstan's Church in Fleet-street, at 2 s. 6 d. each.

MARKHAM's ancient infallible Cordial Horse-Balls,

☞ For the Publick Good, at 4 s. per Pound, being the best experienced Remedy for any Cough or Cold, giving immediate Relief, by opening all Obstructions in the Lungs, carrying off all fainting Sicknesses, Surfeits, Loss of Appetite by hard Working, or any other Distempers incident to Horses. This Medicine, which has many Years been successfully practised, and known to be the best Thing for leaving a fine smooth Coat, and preventing the Grease settling in the Heels, and if fallen there (tho' of long continuance) proves an effectual Cure; it purifies the Blood, eradicates and destroys all Worms, and in a short time will cause the leanest Horse to thrive and grow Fat. *N. B.* These Cordial Horse-Balls will keep good for many Years, and are proper to be given at all Seasons, especially *Spring* and *Fall*, in order to keep their Bodies from those Humours they are then so subject to. Truly prepared and sold by *G. Markham*, at the Seven Stars under St. Dunstan's Church in Fleet-street, and allowed by him to be sold at Mrs. Raw's, the North-Entrance of the Royal-Exchange, in London. To prevent Counterfeits, the Markham's Arms are in the printed Directions.

This is to give Notice,

☞ That the only True and Original Royal Chymical Wash-Balls, for the Hands and Face, are removed from Mr. Lambert's, the Glover's, to prevent the Publick's being imposed on by Counterfeits; and are now sold only at Mr. Allcroft's, Toy-Shop, at the Blue-coat Boy against the Royal-Exchange, in Cornhill; and at Mrs. Giles's, Milliner, next Hercules Pillers Alley, by the Temple, in Fleet-street: They have above these twenty Years been largely experienced and highly commended by all that use them, for making the Skin incredibly soft and smooth, as not to be paralleled by either Wash, Powder, Cosmetick, &c. they being indeed real Beautifiers of the Skin, by taking off all Deformities, as Tetters, Ring-Worms, Morphew, Sun-burn, Scurf, Pimples, Pits, or Redness of the Small-pox, and keeping it of a lasting and extreme Whiteness. They soon alter red or rough Hands, are admirable in dressing the Head, they not only give a more exquisite Sharpness to the Razor, but so comfort the Brain and Nerve, as to prevent catching Cold. They are of a grateful and pleasant Scent, without the least Grain of Mercury, sold only by Mr. Allcroft, and Mrs. Giles, as above. Price 1 s. each, and no where else in London by Retail; therefore beware of Counterfeits, which are not only ineffectual, but may also prove dangerous.

At Carpenters Hall, near little Moor-Gate, London,

††† Is a continued Sale of all Sorts of Household Goods, new and old, to be sold cheap, with the lowest Price fixed on each Lot; and consists of great Choice of very good and fashionable Damask, Mohair, Camlet, and Stuff Beds, lately come in, and standing from 8 to 13 Foot high. Carpets, fine Screens, Trunks, Tea Tables, large Beaufets, Corner Cupboards, Book-Cases, Chest of Drawers, Leather, Cane, and Matted Chairs, Down and Feather Beds, Large Glass Sconces, Pier and Chimney Glasses, Smirna Capets, Tapestry; divers Clocks, and a large Collection of Pictures; with all Silks and Stuffs, in pieces fit for Furniture. N. B. Attendance is given from 9 in the Morning, till 6 at Night.

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